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LOGAN, HOCKING COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1906.

The Only Democratic Paper in the County

The Ohio Legislature Has Adjourned.

The Laws as Passed by Them in That Turbulent Session of Fifty-three Days.

ITS WORK REVIEWED

Some of the Important Laws Enacted by Ohio Legislature

TEMPERANCE ACTS IN FOREGROUND

Tax on Saloons Raised to \$1,000 Per Year—Search and Seizure in Proscribed Territory—Removing Saloons by Petition—Salary Laws and Minor Measures Passed.

Columbus, O.—Among the most important laws enacted by Ohio legislature during the 53 days of the session just closed are the sumptuary measures raising the Dow tax to \$1,000 per year; removing saloons from residence districts by petition instead of by ballot; the search and seizure act and the act forbidding the sale of liquor in dance halls and skating rinks. A bill for county local option and some minor temperance measures were not passed.

County Local Option.

What is recognized as the most important temperance measure enacted was the Jones bill to remove saloons from residential districts by petition instead of by ballot, as provided in the Brannock law. The Jones act provides that on presentation of a petition signed by a majority of the qualified electors in any residence district the mayor or common pleas judge may order the closing of all saloons in such district after 30 days. In two years a petition may be offered for the sale of liquor in such district. Where a wet petition obtains a dry petition may not be circulated for two years. No person who has signed a petition may withdraw his name from a petition after filing unless he can prove that the signature was secured by misrepresentation. No names may be added to a petition after it is filed. The bill is different from the Brannock law in that it provides that the maximum size of a district is from 300 to 5,000 voters, the latter equivalent to a city of 15,000 population.

The act exempts business blocks more than half devoted to business, excluding saloons; and main business streets where 65 per cent of both sides are devoted to business.

Buildings count for business or residence purposes according to use of majority of floor space.

Petitions must be filed with common pleas judge or mayor within 90 days after first signature is secured. Mayor or judge must verify signatures and certify result.

Penalties for violation of law are fines of \$50 to \$100 for first offense, \$100 to \$500 for subsequent offenses, with abatement of saloons as a nuisance and exaction of \$1,000 bond to obey the law.

Search and Seizure Act.

The Woods "search and seizure" law gives to officers of the law the same powers to seize and destroy contraband liquor as they now have to seize gambling paraphernalia, and that there may be no collusion, the complainant may accompany the officer to see that he actually searches.

It is made unlawful for railroads, express companies or any common carrier, shipper or drayman to receive, ship, transport, carry, handle or deliver packages containing liquor under or fictitious names under penalty \$50 to \$200 for first offense; \$200 to \$500 for subsequent offense.

Druggists or pharmacists who sell liquor in violation of law may have their license revoked if they sell liquor in proscribed territory within two years after conviction, with a fine of \$50 to \$500 for first offense and \$500 to \$1,000 for subsequent offense. This also applies to physicians.

Druggists in dry territory are required to keep a record of prescriptions for liquor stating kind, quantity, purpose, price, name of physician, name and residence of purchaser and signature of purchaser similar to the registration of sales of poison.

No Liquor in Dance Halls.

After having been defeated by the house, the bill reconsidered and passed; defeated by the senate, then reconsidered and passed; the Roberts bill to forbid the sale of liquor at dance halls and skating rinks became a law. It provides that no dance hall or skating rink shall be operated in any city or village without a permit from the mayor. No intoxicating liquor shall be sold or served on the same floor of any building, hall room or rink during a dance, or while the rink is being used, or in any room connecting with the dancing floor or rink by door or stairway. The mayor may detail police to be stationed at dance hall and rinks to preserve order and enforce this law, a copy of which must be posted in such halls and rinks. Violations are punishable by fine from \$15 to \$100, or imprisonment not to exceed 60 days, or both.

Increase of Saloon Tax.

Under the provisions of the Alkin act to increase the Dow tax on saloons, which was \$350 per year, the tax is placed at \$1,000 per year for a saloon, \$1,000 a year for buffet cars of any railroad not having in excess of 200 miles of track within the state; \$1,500 for buffet cars of a railroad having more than 200 miles of track in the state, and a penalty of 50 per cent where such railroad fails to pay an assessment when due. Where any person keeping a saloon fails to pay an assessment when due, the penalty shall be 20 per cent addition; and where any saloon keeper refuses to furnish information required by the auditor relative to his place of business, the tax shall be fixed at \$1,500. Where one has paid the tax of \$1,000 and desires to quit the business within the year following he shall be refunded an amount proportionate to the unexpired portion of the year for which he has paid the tax, but in no case shall the amount of tax retained by the county be less than \$200. Settlements shall be made the fourth Monday of May of each year.

Salaries of County Officials.

A county salary law was enacted and will go into effect Jan. 1, 1907. It applies only to probate judges, sheriffs, clerks of common pleas courts, auditors and treasurers and recorders, for whom it fixes a scale of salary based on population, the maximum being \$6,000 per year.

Auditors are to receive \$100 per 1,000 on the first 15,000 population; \$65 per 1,000 on the next 15,000; \$55 per 1,000 on the next 15,000; \$45 per 1,000 on the next 15,000; \$35 per 1,000 on the next 15,000; \$25 per 1,000 on each succeeding 1,000, until the maximum of \$6,000 is reached.

On the same scale of population the treasurer will receive the same compensation.

Probate judges also will be compensated according to the same scale.

County clerks will be paid on the same scale of population, \$85, \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20 and \$5.

Recorders on the same scale \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10 and \$5.

Sheriffs on the same scale, \$65, \$55, \$45, \$35, \$25, \$15 and \$5. Sheriffs are also to receive quarterly allowances by the county commissioners under section 1235, R. S., for feeding prisoners, transportation of criminals to prisons or unfortunates to any eleemosynary institution, and expense for maintaining necessary horses and vehicles. Sheriffs shall make quarterly report under oath of all such expenses.

All fees, costs, percentages, penalties, etc., are to be collected as heretofore and covered into the county treasury quarterly. No official may make any reduction or remission of fees. Uncollected fees after one year delinquency shall be collected by the commissioners and prosecuting attorney by suit if necessary.

County officers under this act shall file with the commissioners Nov. 20 each year detailed statements of probable amount necessary for deputies, clerk hire, etc., for the ensuing year, and a sworn statement of such expenses for the preceding year; the commissioners shall fix the aggregate sum to be allowed each officer for such expenses, each official being permitted to make his own selection of deputies and other assistants.

No officer shall receive or be paid directly or indirectly any part of pay of a deputy, clerk or assistant, nor accept any fee or reward for appointment of a subordinate under penalty of \$500, or imprisonment one year or both, and forfeiture of office. Violation of other provisions of the law is subject to a penalty of \$2,000 and forfeiture of office.

Sureties of such officers shall be liable on their bond. There are many other minor details.

Salaries of State Officials.

By the Ervin state salary act as finally agreed to and passed, the governor will receive a salary of \$10,000 at the end of the present term; lieutenant governor, \$15,000; secretary of state, treasurer, auditor and attorney general \$6,500 each, and salaries of all other state officers are fixed on a permanent basis. All fees collected by state officials are to be paid into the state treasury.

Salaries of Prosecutors.

A separate bill by Mr. Conroy was passed fixing a scale of salaries for county prosecuting attorneys. It is at the same rate as the salaries fixed for recorders in the omnibus salary act, beginning at \$60 per 1,000 for the first 15,000, and ending with \$30 per 1,000 above 7,500 until a maximum of \$5,500 is reached.

Salaries of Solons.

The senate passed the house bill by Mr. Watson to increase the salary of members of the legislature, amended to fix the salary at \$1,000 per year. The house concurred in the senate amendment fixing salary of legislators at \$1,000.

Criminal Insane Hospital.

Ohio is also to have a hospital for criminal insane, which will be located at Lima. Its erection and organization are provided for in Senator Berry's bill, which passed, and allowance is made for it in the appropriation bills. Insane patients with criminal tendencies now confined in state institutions and county infirmaries are to be cared for in this hospital, and there are enough such in the state to fill a large institution.

Care of Crippled Children.

A new eleemosynary institution was created by an act originating in the senate. Senator Harper introduced the bill. It creates a home where crippled and deformed children may be treated and educated. A commission of three citizens, with minority representation, named by the governor, is to co-operate with the governor and state auditor in selecting and purchasing a site of 50 acres for the home.

Immunity for Witnesses.

The only "anti-trust" measure enacted was the bill by Mr. Dwyer to grant immunity to witnesses in trust investigations. It provides that in such investigations by prosecuting attorneys or attorneys general only an order of courts, witness may evade testifying on the claim that it would incriminate him, but he may not be prosecuted on the testimony he may be thus forced to give.

County Depositories.

A county compulsory depository law was enacted. It was introduced by Mr. Woods of Medina. At July 1, 1906, county commissioners must deposit county funds in such banks as may be selected as county depositories, the interest rate to be not less than 2 per cent. No bank may receive in excess of \$400,000. Security company bonds may be accepted by the county as security for such deposits. Trust companies may also be designated as depositories.

Railway Rate Commission.

By the provisions of an act introduced in the house by Mr. Wertz, the state commissioner of railroads and telegraphs will be superseded by a commission of three to be appointed by the governor within 60 days after passage. It will have general charge of rate regulation and shipping in Ohio and the commissioners shall serve 6-year terms, rotating so that one shall be appointed biennially, the salary of each to be \$5,000 per year. The act is not to apply to sleeping car companies.

The senate added an amendment forbidding the acceptance of railway passes by public officials, but the house refused to accept it.

Freiner's 2-Cent Fare.

The Freiner act provides for a flat rate of 2 cents per mile on all distances beyond five miles, shorter distances at the rate of 5 cents per mile. It went into effect March 10.

Lighting Franchises.

Under Section 3557, R. S., a franchise could not be granted a competing gas or electric light company without submitting same to a vote of the people. Mr. Hillenkamp's bill to repeal that section and authorize city councils to grant such franchises with a referendum was enacted. It relates especially to the electric light fight in Toledo, but may be taken advantage of in any city where one lighting company has a monopoly. It is one of the most important acts of the session.

Convict Labor Contracts.

One of the important bills enacted into law during the session was the Wertz measure to abolish convict labor contract in Ohio, a law labor organizations have been trying for years to secure.

The law provides for employment of convicts in the state penitentiary and reformatory in the manufacture of road material and goods used in other state institutions. Prisoners in county jails may be required to work at road making. No labor contracts at the penitentiary may be renewed, but shall be cancelled as they expire.

Teachers' Pensions.

Representative Adler's pension bill teachers provides that boards of education may set aside not more than 3 per cent of the gross receipts from the school levy made by them, for such a fund, and pay into the fund all deductions made from teachers' salaries from whatever reason. Action by them is optional. Any teacher retiring, may be entitled to the benefits of the fund, not exceeding a sum equal to \$10 a year for each year's service rendered, not greater than \$300 a year.

Other Bills Passed.

Among the many bills of minor importance passed are the following: S. B. by Mr. Russell, permitting the attorney general or his deputies to appear before a grand jury in the same capacity as a prosecuting attorney in cases wherein an investigation or prosecution has been ordered by the governor or general assembly. S. B. by Mr. Howe, to keep voting

places open in all cities in the state from 5:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Heretofore polls closed at 4 p. m. in Cleveland and Cincinnati.

S. B. by Mr. Russell, providing that county prosecuting attorneys may appear before supreme court, and that either prosecutors or attorney general may appear before the court of appeal in criminal cases.

S. B. by Mr. Williams, fixing salary of members of the legislature at \$600 per year, instead of \$1,200 per term, so that members of this legislature will receive \$1,800 by serving three years to bridge over an interval of one year, owing to the change to biennial elections.

S. B. by Mr. Lawrence, amending section 6335, R. S., reducing minimum penalty from five years to one year for burglarizing an unoccupied dwelling.

S. B. by Mr. Lawrence, giving right of eminent domain for proposed canal from Ashtabula to Pittsburgh.

S. B. by Mr. Meek, annulling the right of the boards of tax review to revise the levy for school purposes made by boards of education in city districts.

S. B. by Mr. Hynes, providing that stolen property recovered by the police shall be safely kept and registered by the mayor, and if not claimed the same to be sold at public auction.

S. B. by Mr. Crist, to create a department of forestry in connection with the agricultural experiment station at Wooster.

S. B. by Mr. Hafner, making it a misdemeanor to refuse to appear or to testify before the general assembly punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$500 after trial in court on a charge of contempt. The bill was passed specially to fortify the Drake commission in its Cincinnati investigation.

S. B. by Mr. Mahaffey, providing that children abandoned in infancy cannot be compelled, when they become adults, to support their unnatural parents.

S. B. by Mr. Hynes, authorizing state board of charities to make biennial reports with a bulletin service, instead of annual reports, and allowing members expenses for attending conferences.

S. B. by Mr. Hynes, fixes a penalty of \$100 to \$500 fine for first offense, and same with 30 days to six months imprisonment for second offense, for displaying improper or obscene pictures on bill boards or elsewhere, or allowing the use of improper or profane language on phonographs.

S. B. by Mr. Hunt, to make mandatory the act passed in 1904 to exterminate the apitary pest known as "foul brood."

S. B. by Mr. Harper, providing for the appointment of an insurance warden to investigate charges of law violation against insurance companies; also gives the commissioner power to summon witnesses and to cite them before the probate court if they refuse to answer questions or produce pertinent records.

S. B. by Mr. Espy, strengthening law against illegal registration and illegal voting, and making registrars who knowingly permit illegal registration equally liable with person falsely registering. Depositing ballot is prima facie evidence that it was marked by man who deposited it.

S. B. by Mr. West, making terms of members of state board of public works four instead of three years, and empowering the board to lease canal lands on approval of governor and attorney general, and abolishing canal commission.

S. B. by Mr. Gayman, codifying and extending the juvenile court laws.

S. B. by Mr. Pollock, to erect a \$15,000 monument on state house grounds in memory of Ohio's victims of Sultana steamboat explosion in 1865.

S. B. by Mr. Heatty, repealing the inheritance tax act.

S. B. by Mr. Duvall, fixing minimum salary of teachers at \$10 per month.

S. B. by Mr. Beatty, requiring that chattel mortgages be filed with county recorder only.

S. B. by Mr. Ward, to take the supervision of plumbing away from the health department and place it in the hands of the building inspector.

H. B. by Mr. Paxton, providing for the sprinkling of streets or highways with crude oil, the cost to be apportioned between owners of abutting property and the city. Either the council or board of public service may order such improvement on petition of a majority of property owners.

H. B. by Mr. Mintoer, requiring railroads to equip cars with automatic couplers, air brakes, grabirons and continuous brakes, and locomotives with drive-wheel brakes.

H. B. by Mr. Wilson, to provide for the collection of the per capita dog tax by making the tax a lien on real estate wherever the dog is harbored.

H. B. by Mr. Alken, to provide for filing, recording and entering on judgment docket in common pleas court certified copies of judgments rendered by federal courts.

H. B. by Mr. Woodburn, providing for the admission of imbecile soldiers to the state soldiers' home.

H. B. by Mr. Tinker, providing that anti-toxin shall be furnished free to children afflicted with diphtheria in case parents are indigent.

H. B. by Mr. Kealy, repealing the Dana law which prevented the printing of a candidate's name in more than one ticket on the official ballot.

H. B. by Mr. Vandusey, providing depositories for township funds by competitive bidding at a minimum of 2 per cent interest.

H. B. by Mr. Lersch, authorizing school district boards, boards of trustees of graded schools and boards of education in cities to maintain day schools for the deaf.

H. B. by Mr. Crawford, requiring persons who seek to work alone in any Ohio coal mine to have one year's actual experience as a miner.

H. B. by Mr. Roll, authorizing use of concrete in substructures of bridges.

H. B. by Mr. Reynolds of Cuyahoga, compelling street railway companies to keep cars properly heated and heat vestibules occupied by motormen during the winter months.

H. B. by Mr. Harlan, cutting off the fee of 1 per cent allowed county auditors in the collection of school funds. The repeal did not disturb the section allowing a graduated percentage for such collections.

H. B. by Mr. Reynolds of Franklin, requiring railway companies to provide self-cleaning ashpan attachments to locomotives.

H. B. by Mr. Wertz, abolishing road supervisors and putting trustees in charge of road work.

H. B. by Mr. Stockwell, providing that physicians from other states coming to Ohio shall be charged such a fee for examination and registration as Ohio physicians are charged in their states for examination. An effort to amend the bill so as to recognize Christian Scientists as practitioners entitled to pay for services was defeated by a vote of 23 to 9.

H. B. by Mr. White, abolishing the two oil inspectors' districts and providing for only one oil inspector at \$2,500 per year salary; all fees to be paid into the state treasury.

H. B. by Mr. Tinker, relating to the fees of surveyors. It increases their fees from \$4 to \$5 per claim and allows them expenses.

H. B. by Mr. Hill, requiring the sprinkling of entries in coal mines where the dryness of the track bed offers dangers of causing the air to become dust-charged and thereby liable to explosion. Penalty \$200 to \$300.

H. B. by Mr. Foster, repealing section 7036, revised statutes, which limits to six months the time in which prosecutions for offenses against the elections laws may be begun. No limitation of time now obtains other than the general statutory provision.

H. B. by Mr. Smith, empowering city councils in granting franchises to water, gas and electric companies, to stipulate that such companies shall furnish meters free of cost.

H. B. by Mr. Harper, to prohibit hazing at universities and colleges under penalties of \$200 fine or six months in jail or both. This bill was prompted by the tragedy at Gaubler last fall.

H. B. by Mr. Spicer, providing that probate courts may determine the share of funds for township purposes of a village created out of a part of a township.

H. B. by Mr. Thomas, to amend municipal code so as to allow municipalities to contribute to the support of private hospitals by a special levy not to exceed 1 mill.

H. B. by Mr. Woods, empowering county commissioners to contract for bridges costing less than \$200 without giving notice even by bulletins.

H. B. by Mr. Hatfield, amending Sec. 4582 R. S. for protecting bridges and highways, providing for removal of driftwood from rivers and water courses.

H. B. by Mr. Dever, authorizing county commissioners to furnish quarters for law library in courthouse or in some other building.

H. B. by Mr. Lersch, authorizing city councils to require street railway companies to sprinkle their tracks in cities.

H. B. by Mr. Briggs, making the minimum levy for schools in city districts 6 mills.

H. B. by Mr. Bishop, adding toilet articles to pure food law and extending the powers of the food and dairy commissioner.

H. B. by Mr. Lersch, empowering the state board of health to examine and report on water and sewage purification works throughout the state, and appropriating \$7,500 to enable the board to investigate such plants.

General rules for all conditions in city or country are provided. Registration of chauffeurs at \$2 each is also required. The bill is a virtual reproduction of the New York law. Fines of \$25 to \$100 and 10 days' imprisonment are provided for violations.

Constitutional Amendments.

S. J. R. by Mr. Williams, that the reading of a bill on its final passage shall not be dispensed with, and amending the veto provision so that only two-thirds of each house shall be necessary to pass over a veto; providing that governor can not veto sections of bills and approve other sections, but may veto items of appropriation bills, and providing that bills vetoed after adjournment of legislature shall not be returned to next general assembly.

S. J. R. by Mr. Williams, to submit to vote of the people a proposition to amend the state constitution so that regular sessions of the general assembly shall commence the first Monday of the January following election. This amendment is suggested by the change to biennial elections.

Resolutions Adopted.

S. J. R. by Mr. Hoffman, petitioning congress to grant Mayor Estes G. Rathbone an investigation.

S. J. R. by Mr. Ward, authorizing the governor to appoint a commission of six to investigate and report as to feasibility of a new site for the state penitentiary.

S. J. R. by Mr. Mahaffey, requesting congress to pension civilian teamsters who served in civil war.

S. J. R. by Mr. Mather, to print and distribute catalogue of the law library of the supreme court.

S. J. R. by Mr. Meek, declaring in favor of electing United States senators by direct vote of the people; unanimously adopted in both senate and house.

S. J. R. by Mr. Gayman, petitioning the president to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain for protection of Niagara Falls.

H. J. R. by Mr. O'Rourke, requesting Ohio's senators in congress to support railway rate legislation recommended by the president.

A resolution, by Mr. Paxton, adopted by the house congratulating Congressman Longworth on his marriage was indefinitely postponed by senate.

H. J. R. by Mr. Humphrey, memorializing congress to pass per diem pension bill for Union soldiers who were prisoners of war.

S. J. R. by Mr. Vanover, providing for the appointment by the governor of a commission for the Jamestown exposition.

H. J. R. by Mr. Hill, accepting the invitation of Salem, O., to the legislature to attend its centennial celebration.

S. J. R. by Mr. Ward, authorizing the city of Columbus to construct a public comfort station on grounds of the state house.

H. J. R. by Mr. Stewart of Clarke, for the appointment of two Republicans and one Democratic member of the house, one Republican and two Democratic senators to sit after the session as a joint commission to revise and codify insurance laws, all pending insurance bills to be referred to such commission, which is to report at next session.

S. R. by Mr. Espy, providing for an investigation of Cincinnati by a commission consisting of Senators Drake, Schmidt and Espy (Democrats), Sites and Meek (Republicans), the two latter refusing to serve. This action followed the adoption by the house of Mr. Little's substitute for Mr. Kealey's original resolution for an investigation. The Little resolution favored a bipartisan commission of four members of the house to be named by the speaker and four senators to be named by the lieutenant governor.

Named Weems.

Steubenville, O., April 4.—Congressman C. I. Weems was renominated for congress by the Sixteenth district Republican congressional convention. The resolutions endorsed Roosevelt and the United States senators, Hon. J. C. Ogilvie of Carroll presided.

Snowball Kills Boy.

Marysville, O., April 4.—George Schmidt, 10-year-old son of John Schmidt of Darby township, died from the effects of an injury sustained at school two weeks ago, when he was struck behind the ear with a snowball.

Toledo Capitalist.

Toledo, O., April 4.—W. H. Simmons, founder and president of the Simmons company, manufacturers of boots and shoes, and for 40 years prominent in the business circles of Toledo, is dead of pneumonia.

Sad Accident.

Bridgeport, O., April 4.—John Hendon, a 15-year-old Harrisville boy, went out to shoot squirrels for his dying brother and the gun was accidentally discharged, almost blowing his head off.

LOCAL SCALES FOR MINERS.

Local Conventions to Be Held Soon.

Arrangements Made by the Executive Board at Columbus to Expedite the Signing of New Contracts—Proceedings of the First Session of the Anthracite Conference.

Columbus, O., April 4.—At a meeting of the executive body of district No. 6, Ohio United Mine Workers, a resolution was adopted instructing the miners of the various districts to draw up local wage scales, which will later be adopted or rejected by the operators in joint session with the miners. The first of these joint meetings will be held Friday and Saturday at Athens, when the miners of the Hocking district, comprising Athens and Hocking counties and a portion of Perry county, will adopt a scale for the next two years, which will be presented to the operators Monday. There are about 18 districts in the state.

No prediction can be given of the scale which the miners will adopt at Athens, but the scale of 1903 will be followed out in general, with few variations to make it uniform throughout the district. No attempt will be made, it is announced, to construct an exactly uniform scale throughout the state, but it will be made as nearly so as is possible. This decision on the part of the conference here means that it will be some time before all the operators willing to pay the 1903 scale will have a chance to work their mines. Those operators in the Hocking district willing to pay this scale will probably be able to open their mines early next week, and with other meetings closely following it is expected that there will be other mines ready for work the latter part of next week or the first of the week following.

ANTHRACITE

Operators and Miners Hold Joint Meeting at New York.

New York, April 4.—The subcommittee representing the anthracite operators and the mine workers of eastern Pennsylvania held their first joint meeting here, and after nearly a three-hours session adjourned until 1 p. m. Thursday without coming to an agreement. Each side to the controversy has refused to make the slightest concession, and the whole question apparently is as far from solution as it was before the conference began. In the meantime the tieup of the anthracite industry remains complete, without indication that a resumption of mining will occur very soon. Notwithstanding the fruitless session and the apparently hopeless deadlock between the workmen and their employers, rumors are still current that a way will be found that will enable the operators and miners to stand on common ground and settle their differences.

Mr. Mitchell, in discussing the situation in the bituminous fields, said he had received a large number of telegrams from the soft coal fields which satisfied him that affairs in those regions are working themselves out just as he had anticipated. Thousands of men, he said, returned to work under the scale of 1903, which gives them an increase of 5.55 per cent over the wages received during the last two years.

In West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., April 4.—The conference of operators and miners of the Seventeenth district, in session here, has so far been without result. The miners presented their demands after the organization of the convention. President John Nugent of the district demanded on behalf of the miners the restoration of the scale of 1903, and in addition a reduction of the working time of day men from nine to eight hours; also a differential in the scale of night and machine men. J. H. Winder of Columbus, O., general manager of the Sundry Creek company, the largest operator in the Kanawha field, was the chief spokesman for the operators. He declared that the operators could not and would not consent to the demands.

In Pittsburgh District.

Pittsburgh, April 4.—With the exception of one or two points outside of the Pittsburgh district, the strained situation between operators and miners in the soft coal fields of western Pennsylvania is hourly growing more pacific. Following the signing of the scale demanded by the miners, the mines of the operators who signed the scale resumed their operations, although in many instances with reduced forces. In the Pittsburgh district there are 18,000 miners working and 12,000 idle.

In Indiana.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 4.—It was announced at the district headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America that 18 coal companies have agreed to sign